

The New York Times
Times Square

JULIUS OCHS ADLER
GENERAL MANAGER

July 13, 1955

Dear Allie:

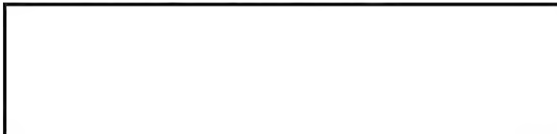
Herewith my full testimony before the
Senate Armed Forces Committee regarding
reserve legislation which you may find of in-
terest.

Please do not trouble to acknowledge.

Most sincerely,



The Hon. Allen Dulles



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Executive Registry

7-2787

28 July 1955

Dear Julio:

Many thanks for your letter of 13 July
enclosing the full text of your testimony
before the Senate Armed Forces Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Signed

Allen W. Dulles
Director

General Julius Ochs Adler
The New York Times
Times Square
New York, N. Y.

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COMPLETE STATEMENT OF JULIUS OCHS ADLER, CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION
BEFORE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE
Re H.R. 7000

WASHINGTON, D. C.

11 JULY 1955

Mr. Chairman and Members of The Senate Armed Services Committee:

One of the axioms of Soviet planning is that democracy lacks staying power. The master strategists in the Kremlin are convinced that we will eventually tire of a struggle that may last a lifetime. They are counting on us to rebel against the vast costs -- in money, in materials and in the productive time of our young men -- that are entailed in maintaining adequate military forces in a state of readiness for the defense of the nation. Our long delay in vitalizing our military reserve structure has done much to keep this hope alive and to block progress toward world peace.

Proof of the urgency and vehemence with which the Communists strive to keep us from achieving a trustworthy reserve was provided by two editorials published in late April in The Daily Worker. This American organ of the Communist conspiracy was hysterical with fear that the House Armed Services Committee would endorse a realistic reserve program.

The editorials called on all the party faithful to bombard every member of the House of Representatives with demands to vote against UMT or any other program that would guarantee an adequate pre-trained reserve on a just and democratic basis. This Moscow-directed newspaper wound up its editorial with this cavalier order to our legislators: "Keep the best years of our sons' lives out of the militarists' hands! Vote 'Nay' on the Eisenhower- Pentagon reserve UMT program!"

Four days after its first editorial, the paper was able to run a second in which it gloated that victory was in sight in its drive to kill UMT. It renewed its demand for pressure to prevent Congress from restoring the meaningful sections of the National Reserve Plan. The full text of these two editorials is attached as part of this report.

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It is my sincere hope that the bill for a reserve which wins final Congressional approval will give our enemies no comfort. We have it in our power to make a permanent contribution to our own security and to a peaceful world, to reduce the costs of true preparedness and to distribute the burden of national defense on a fair and equitable basis. All this we can do through a properly-organized reserve -- a reserve capable of meeting the nation's needs in the Atomic Age.

This is not an issue on which we can provide compromise solutions. We cannot trust our future and the future of civilization to a shadow reserve, built on a craven refusal to face the harsh facts of the world situation and our own military history. A strong reserve, capable of swift mobilization and assignment to battle, is imperative if we are to sustain our defenses over a long period without throwing a crushing burden on the civilian economy.

The heart of such a reserve is a sufficient and assured flow of manpower trained before it comes into the reserve. The National Reserve Plan is designed to help overcome the lack of pre-training that has been such a handicap to the reserve in the past, but it is foolish to delude ourselves with the notion that it can accomplish its purpose if we rely solely on voluntary methods to fill its ranks with pre-trained young men. Such alternatives as "persuasions" and "penalties" are a poor answer. If we have had to depend on the draft to provide a trustworthy supply of men for the forces on active duty, what justification can there be for expecting that enough men will volunteer to be pre-trained and then remain active in the Ready Reserve?

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Some people have shown a curious attitude on this matter of universality and compulsion. A few days ago the House voted overwhelmingly for the extension of the draft act. Only five votes were recorded against it. Now this legislation was certainly compulsory and in theory, at least, it is "universal". That is, it is supposed to apply to every able-bodied male within its age limits. But when plans for a pre-trained reserve came up, there was an immediate raising of the specter of "Universal Military Training" and any semblance of either compulsion or universality was removed from the measure. Almost every person who opposed the universality of military training in this instance subsequently voted for the universality of service in the draft act. This leaves us confused.

It would be tragic if we failed once again to satisfy the requirements of genuine security and equity in grappling with this vital issue. I say this the more earnestly because there has been such profound recognition by both of our great political parties of the urgency of a prompt and fair solution of the reserve program. President Eisenhower himself has spoken out sharply on the inequities of the present system. These are his words:

"I am confident that it is the will of this nation that the responsibilities for its defense should be shared as equally as possible by all of its citizens.

"And yet, as our veterans of Korea return home they find themselves under legal obligation to shoulder a six-year reserve obligation. Our only effective military reserve under this present system is -- and apparently will remain -- composed almost wholly of men who have already served the nation in the Korean War, World War II, or both.

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"I also find that under the present system thousands of our young men have not yet assumed any military obligation to our country. Men who have not been inducted for Korea not only escape the ordeals of that conflict, they also undertake no reserve obligation.

"Our system requires our soldiers of today also to carry the future national defense burden ahead of the man who has received no training, has done no service, and has assumed no reserve obligation.

"These inequities appear to me to directly contravene some of the most basic principles of our society."

The voices of some of the foremost leaders of the Democratic Party have been raised in similarly sharp indictment of the injustice involved in recalling veterans to cope with a national emergency while young men who have never served at all stay home. Listen, for example, to these words of your own distinguished Chairman, Senator Russell:

"In the event of another emergency requiring trained men, those who have served their twenty-four months -- men who have fought through the icy winds and the snow-banked mountains of Korea -- will be first called back to face the enemy. More than that, it is highly likely that some of them would be men who had not only served in Korea, but who had also served in the battles and strenuous campaigns of World War II.

"Fair-minded Americans are sick and tired of this sort of injustice. The American people believe wholeheartedly that the burdens of defending our nation in time of danger should be equitably shared. They want no more of a system which compels some of our citizens to serve in two, and possibly three wars, while others have never been called to serve in one...."

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Senator Russell's appraisal of what is in the mind of the American people on this matter has received overwhelming confirmation every time they have been asked to record their views. A dozen polls by Dr. George Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion, running back as far as December, 1942, resulted in top-heavy votes in support of a universal military training program.

In July 1955, another Gallup Poll asking the same question -- do you favor or oppose one year of military training for every able-bodied young man at age 18 -- produced the following vote -- Favor - 75%; Oppose - 18%; No Opinion - 7%.

Moreover, it has been consistently claimed by the small organized minority against UMT that the churches oppose such legislation. Still another Gallup Poll by religious preference published February 20th of this year on the same question of one year of UMT for all 18 year old young men and then mandatory reserve service gave the following vote:

	<u>Women</u>		
	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
Favor	70%	81%	59%
Oppose	24	17	31
No Opinion	6	2	10
	<u>Men</u>		
Favor	75%	82%	81%
Oppose	22	13	16
No Opinion	3	5	3

The public utterances of our two great parties and the thinking of the people be they Democrats, Republicans, Independents, or of the Protestant,

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Catholic, or Jewish faiths (full text of Gallup Polls filed with this report) are today unchanged from the views of our Founding Fathers. For brevity I would remind you and quote only two.

In a letter to Alexander Hamilton, written on May 2, 1783, George Washington said: "It may be laid down as a primary position, and the basis of our system, that every Citizen who enjoys the protection of a free Government, owes not only a proportion of his property, but even of his personal services to the defense of it, and consequently that the Citizens of America (with a few legal and official exceptions) from 18 to 50 years of age should be borne on the Militia Rolls, provided with uniform Arms, and so far accustomed to the use of them that the Total strength of the Country might be called forth at a Short Notice...

"They ought to be regularly mustered and trained, and to have their Arms and Accoutrements inspected at certain appointed times, not less than once or twice in the course of every year -- it is also indispensable that such a proportion of the Militia (under whatever description they are comprehended) as are always to be held in readiness for service, nearly in the same manner the Minutemen formerly were, should be exercised at least from 12 to 25 days in a year..."

I am confident that the voice of Washington is as prophetic in 1955 as it was 172 years ago.

Thomas Jefferson, writing to James Monroe in 1813, echoed George Washington's views when he said: "We must train and classify the whole of our male citizens -- we cannot be safe till this is done." Jefferson knew,

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and impressed upon the young democratic nation, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

How far we are from a program that imposes equal obligation on all young men was demonstrated by our Korean experience. Of the 4.5 million youths who came of military age between World War II and Korea, nearly 3.5 million saw no military service -- they were not called and they did not volunteer. About 900,000 of these would have been 4-F under prevailing physical standards, but the balance were fit in every way. Since these men were required neither to train nor to serve, the nation had no source of trained manpower to tap -- no men who could fit into units and take the field quickly -- except the veterans of World War II.

I do not intend to rehearse in all its melancholy detail the unhappy story of the more than 600,000 veterans torn from their families and their jobs to carry on the toughest fighting of the Korean War. The fact that more than half were inactive reservists in a non-pay status or that many were fathers or that they were scientists, college students, farmers, apprentices, holders of essential jobs in industry made no difference in their status. They were obliged to go, while younger men who had never served at all were exempted or deferred on the ground that they were fathers or that they were needed in the civilian community as scientists, college students, farmers, apprentices or holders of essential jobs. Even though Selective Service ultimately drafted many, raw inductees must be trained before they can fight. The only trained men immediately available were the veterans of World War II.

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It is precisely because of the harshness of this experience that I am concerned about the inadequacy of the measures now proposed to ward off a repetition. A look at our present reserve indicates how certain it is that another emergency would confront us with the same inequities that so outraged our national sense of justice a little over four years ago.

At the start of this fiscal year we had 2,500,000 men in the reserve, of whom roughly 2,250,000 were in a Ready Reserve status. More than three-quarters of these reservists -- 78 per cent to be exact -- are veterans of World War II, Korea or both. Each day the percentage of veterans grows larger as more and more men conclude their tours of active military duty and move into the Ready Reserve.

These veterans show an understandable lack of enthusiasm for their six years of mandatory Ready Reserve status. They see little reason why they should participate actively in reserve training when all around them are large numbers of young men who have never worn the uniform of their country and who are not asked to fulfill any reserve obligation. The result is that only one-quarter of our reservists are in drill-pay status, and of that 750,000 the great bulk are non-veterans inadequately trained to be truly ready.

It is evident then that the only real backlog of strength in our reserve today lies in our veterans -- men who have returned to their civilian pursuits and who are seeking to put their military experience as far behind them as possible. In another emergency -- even one as limited as Korea -- we should have once again to turn to these veterans to meet our immediate and non-deferrable need for trained military manpower.

My fear is that the emasculated program of H. R. 7000 will do little to alter this basically inequitable situation. If we are to have a reliable reserve, we will have to have in it a sufficient number of pre-trained young men to bring its units to combat readiness quickly. The House program will not give us anything like the required number of such trained young men. How far short it falls is indicated just by considering the needs of the Army Reserve alone.

Present planning for the Ready Reserve of the Army calls for the maintenance of twenty-seven National Guard divisions and not less than ten Organized Reserve divisions. Putting a division in the field entails something more than having the right number of men to fill its units; it means a very substantial number of combat support and service troops as well. Most experts estimate the so-called division slice at 60,000 men; a few feel the correct total is 45,000. To be conservative, let us accept the minimum. This means the requirement of trained manpower for 37 Ready divisions will exceed 1,600,000 men. In addition there will be required scores of thousands of pre-trained filler replacements to bring our active forces to full strength.

What can this program based on volunteers and in no event to exceed 250,000 men annually for four years give us toward satisfying the Army requirements alone, even if we took no account of all the other units we have to man in the Navy, Marine Corps, Air National Guard and Air Organized Reserve. Under H. R. 7000, the number of non-veterans with pre-training would range somewhere between 100,000 and 250,000 a year. Lacking mandatory provisions that these men must actively participate in training with the units to which assigned, there is no guarantee that even these inadequate figures would be achieved. If we are to avoid future heartbreaks and to provide an enduring base for our reserve, the ceiling on the number of youths who can be accepted

for training must be removed and thereafter the same mandatory method employed for reserve duty that is used in designating men for extended military service.

We can never lift the burden of double jeopardy off the backs of men who already have served unless we make equitable and adequate provision for inducting young men for six months of training, followed by seven and one-half years of enforced reserve obligation. That is the key to a vitalized reserve based on a democratic sharing of the military duties of citizenship.

In the absence of any program of this kind, the manpower pool will include, by 1960, more than 2 million physically qualified men who have seen no military service or training. The present figure is about 800,000. (This excludes the 900,000 physically-fit fathers now exempted by law from training or service and the many others deferred for a variety of reasons.) No one questions the need of an emergency pool for sudden full mobilization, but it is manifestly better to have trained men in that pool than for them to stand by futilely and fruitlessly with no training whatever until they are eventually needed.

It has been contended that it is unfair to call some men for six months of training while others are obliged to give two years of active military duty. A variation of this argument is that equity is violated if a youth puts in six months of training and later must be called for a full tour of active service. To such arguments I know only one answer. The nature of the nation's needs must determine how men are used. In total war some men worm their way across mine fields or fight through barbed wire entanglements under heavy fire, while others spin mimeograph machines at Governor's Island. Equity lies in making the selection of men on an impartial basis and seeing to it that the same men are not called to arms over and over again because no others have the training to be useful in a hurry.

Some critics of this program fear that it will decrease voluntary enlistments by giving young men an "easier way out." But there already exists an easier way out -- a far easier way. The decreased manpower demands for the active forces have made it increasingly likely that even more young men will never be inducted for service. The pool of men without training or service is expected to grow by more than 1,000,000 in the next four years.

Moreover, under the recent House Bill for the National Guard to maintain its strength other than with men willing to enroll therein who have already served two years with the active forces there is but one alternate method available -- young men between 17 and 18 1/2 years of age may enlist voluntarily without any basic training. Having so enlisted they need only attend 48 weekly drills and summer camp each year. After six years when their Ready Reserve obligation is almost completed, these men will have only had 1040 hours training -- the exact equivalent of six months pre-training before assignment to the National Guard, as previously proposed and subsequently eliminated by the House because of the segregation issue.

Under the House legislation these 27 National Guard Divisions cannot by the wildest stretch of imagination be considered appropriately trained for inclusion in our Early Ready Units, or in turn prepared for immediate mobilization and combat.

We all know that the National Guard is one of our first lines of defense and certainly one of the most important elements in our Army and Air Force defense structures. We believe that it is imperative that the National Guard be written into this bill and that provision be made for them to participate in the six-months' training program.

Precisely because the legislation we are discussing is truly survival insurance it is urgent that we do not allow its fate to be determined by legislative "riders" that are not concerned with this primary purpose. The question of racial segregation, for example, is an important one. But whether we are for or against measures to prohibit it we will surely agree that it should be debated and settled on its merits. If we leave our country militarily vulnerable through lack of an adequate and trained reserve, there may be no free debate left to us and neither this question nor any other affecting our future will be settled except through Commissars of the Kremlin carrying out the dictates of a victorious enemy. To defeat a security measure at this stage because of controversial thinking on another issue is to play Russian roulette with our safety and our future.

An ideal vehicle for providing the six months of pre-training already exists by law in the National Security Training Corps. I hope your Committee will recognize the desirability of retaining and utilizing the Corps in the establishment of a realistic reserve. To abolish it would vastly increase the cost of training by eliminating the pay scale of \$30 a month now fixed by law for members of the corps. Equally important its abolition would wipe out all the carefully-conceived protective measures incorporated in the original legislation in recognition of the youth of the trainees.

Under the original plan the health, safety and general welfare of the young men, as well as their spiritual and moral well-being, would be the special concern of this Commission. We remain convinced that the six-month training period will be beneficial not solely to the nation but to the youth himself.

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The basic justification for the program, of course, is and must be the requirements of national security in an era of world tension. We need a program that is fair; we need a plan that is realistic -- not one that will give us the illusion of security while leaving us open to devastation and defeat.

In conclusion I invite your consideration of the last printed words of our late beloved colleague on this Commission, Lt. Gen. Raymond McLain. The building of a strong and equitable reserve was his lifelong passion. He died with this righteous and vital objective unfulfilled. His last article, written on his deathbed in Walter Reed Hospital, was published in Life Magazine on March 28th and is attached to this report. I shall read only the final two paragraphs:

"Is it not better that all of us bear equally the burdens and inconveniences of training for defense rather than face possible death, defeat and slavery amid the ruins of our civilization?

"God grant that we never descend so low in the enjoyment of our blessings that we lose the will to rise and defend the institutions that bring them to us."

YOUTHS' BEST YEARS

THE HOUSE Armed Services Committee has just moved us a step closer to a youth-shackling Universal Military Training program. It has given its approval to a so-called "reserves bill" (HR-3005) requested by the Eisenhower Administration which would hand the youth of the nation over to the Pentagon for a period of eight years.

Both Republican and Democratic supporters of the bill seek to put it over on the basis of the claim that it is "voluntary." But how voluntary is a program which says that unless a draft-age youth below 19 volunteers for six months' military training and seven-and-a-half years reserve duty, he can be drafted for two years and have to serve in the Reserves anyway?

The members of the House Armed Services Committee have thrown away all concern for the mass of protests against this UMT sneak play. They have listened to the atom bomb brandishers of the Pentagon, and ignored the judgments of the church, civic, peace and labor groups which have vigorously opposed the bi-partisan UMT plan.

The National Council Against Conscription recalls that the Pentagon has proposed various UMT plans since 1944, but that each time they were defeated by popular opposition. It can be the same with this spurious "reserve" legislation. But in order to defeat the present Pentagon move, House Speaker Rayburn and every member of the House will have to be bombarded with the demand: "Keep the best years of our sons' lives out of the militarists' hands! Vote 'Nay' on the Eisenhower-Pentagon reserve UMT program!"

APR 24

WORKER

VICTORY IN SIGHT ^{4/28}WORKER

THE PEOPLE licked UMT a year ago and now they seem to have it in their grasp to repeat last year's victory.

The Eisenhower Administration was banking this year on a so-called reserve plan—a disguised form of UMT and certainly an entering wedge for it.

The House Armed Services Committee has already approved the bill. But opposition has been so great that on Wednesday Defense Secretary Wilson felt compelled to tell the committee it wouldn't matter too much if the measure failed to pass. The press interpreted this development with such headlines as "Youth Draft Plan Appears Beaten."

Everyone knows that it is the protests of labor, church, civil and peace groups which year after year have defeated UMT. These groups should make certain now that the "Appears Beaten" becomes a certainty.

Reprinted from Gallup Poll of September 19, 1954 by permission of American Institute of Public Opinion

7 Out Of 10 Voters Are In Favor Of UMT

By **GEORGE GALLUP**
Director, American Institute of
Public Opinion

Princeton, N.J.—The principle of Universal Military Training—that all able-bodied young men be required to have a given period of training in the Armed Forces and then join the reserves—is approved today by more than seven out of every 10 voters questioned in the latest institute survey.

The survey also finds that a sizable majority of 58 per cent believes that giving military training to all young Americans would decrease the possibility of this country getting into another war.

President Eisenhower, in his recent address to the American Legion Convention at Washington, said that the establishment of an adequate reserve will be the Number One legislative item submitted to the Congress next year.

THE LEGION itself went on record demanding that passage of Universal Military Training be made the Legion's first order of business during the coming year.

To determine public sentiment today, the institute had its staff reporters ask two questions of a national cross-section selected so as to represent properly voters in all walks of life. The first:

"Would you favor or oppose requiring every able-bodied young man in this country, when he reaches age 18, to spend one year in military training and then join the reserves?"

The vote:

Favor	72%
Oppose	22
Undecided	6

—
100%

ciple is uniformly high in all major population groups.

PERSONS who have had the

most education tend to be the most in favor. In today's survey, those persons who have attended college are 74 per cent for it, with 24 per cent opposed and 2 per cent undecided.

Among persons who have had high school training, the approval vote is 72 per cent and among those with grade school training only it is 71 per cent.

Women are a little less in favor than men are.

Of particular interest is the fact that UMT has somewhat more support from voters in the 21-to-29 age group than it has from older people.

Strong sentiment favoring UMT prevails in all geographical regions, with the strongest support appearing in the East and Far West areas. Somewhat less support for the program shows up in the Midwest and South.

Least support for the UMT idea comes from the nation's farmers, with 61 per cent approving.

Democrats are somewhat more in favor than are GOP voters, with Independents voicing the strongest approval, as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
Favor	69%	73%	75%
Oppose ...	24	21	20
Undecided .	7	6	5
	100%	100%	100%

Interviewers next asked:

"Do you think that giving military training to all young men in this country would increase or decrease the possibility of our getting into another war?"

The vote:

Decrease	58%
Increase	11
Make no difference	23
Undecided:	8

—
100%

Opinion on this question is remarkably uniform in all population groups, with one exception. A larger proportion of farmers think the chances of our getting into another war would be greater with UMT than is found among other occupation groups.

The UMT idea has been approved steadily by the general public in every institute survey on the subject since December, 1942, when 66 per cent said they were for it.

SINCE THEN, more than a dozen separate surveys have been conducted and the vote in favor has run consistently between 2-to-1 and 5-to-1—an overwhelming proportion in any public opinion survey.

Today's results reflect a margin of better than 3-to-1 in favor.

Never once has a majority been against it.

The lowest figure in favor was 60 per cent in March, 1952, and the all-time high of 78 per cent was reached in August, 1950, just after this country entered the Korean War, and again in May, 1951.

While the Universal Military Training and Service Act was passed by an overwhelming vote of Congress in 1951, it has never been made operative.

OPPOSITION to the program throughout the year's has come from a particularly vocal and articulate minority composed roughly of one-fourth of the nation's voters.

Those against the idea generally have cited the fact that it would interfere with a young man's education, that it would encourage war and that it also would be a waste of Federal funds.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION

The Chattanooga Times
January 12, 1955

Gallup Poll:

75% FOR TRAINING OF YOUTHS AT 18

by George Gallup
Director, American Institute Public Opinion

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 11 -- With the present selective service law due to expire next June, one of the first problems before the new Congress is how to meet future military manpower needs.

If public opinion throughout the country has its way, the answer would be the enactment of a universal military training program, with the young men joining the reserves after their training period.

That's the way three out of every four persons (75 per cent) questioned by field interviewers for the institute feel about the subject in a recent nationwide survey.

Members of the Senate and House Armed Services committees jumped the gun on the administration by introducing a bill last week that would establish their own versions of universal military training.

The bill also would extend the draft for four years.

President Eisenhower told the Congress in his State-of-the-Union message last week that he would present the administration's training and reserve program on Thursday of this week.

In today's survey, the public gives overwhelming support to a year's training for all youths, as follows:

"Would you favor or oppose requiring every able-bodied young man in this country when he reaches the age of 18 to spend one year in military training and then join the reserves?"

Favor - - - - -	75%
Oppose - - - - -	22
No opinion - - - - -	3

- 2 -

If the Congress acts on UMT at this session, it will have taken a step foreshadowed by public opinion surveys more than 12 years ago.

The principle of requiring all able-bodied young men to devote a period of their lives to national service first won public approval in December 1942 by a very substantial majority.

In a score of separate surveys since that date, the proportion in favor of universal military training never fell below a 60 per cent majority.

Sentiment in favor of UMT rose to its highest point after the United States entered the Korean war. In August of 1950, 78 per cent of all persons interviewed on the subject signified their approval.

	Favor	Oppose	No Opin.
Dec. 1942 - - - - -	66%	27%	7%
Dec. 1944 - - - - -	70	25	5
Dec. 1945 - - - - -	70	25	5
Feb. 1947 - - - - -	72	23	5
Apr. 1948 - - - - -	77	16	7
Mar. 1949 - - - - -	73	22	5
Aug. 1950 - - - - -	78	17	5
Mar. 1952 - - - - -	60	33	7
Feb. 1953 - - - - -	74	21	5
Today - - - - -	75	22	3

Farmers are less in favor of the proposal than any other occupation group.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
February 21, 1955

THE GALLUP POLL

Protestant Women's Majority Favors UMT

by

George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Princeton, N.J., Feb. 20. -- While women leaders of the Methodist church have undertaken a campaign to enlist their members to oppose Universal Military Training, a nationwide survey conducted by the institute finds that seven out of every 10 Protestant women favor the proposed defense measure.

Among Catholic women, the figure is higher still -- with more than eight out of every 10 in favor.

A smaller ratio in favor was found among women of the Jewish faith reached in the survey, with nearly six out of every 10 approving universal training in principle.

Nationwide, the vote in favor of UMT today is 73 percent, with 22 percent opposed and 5 percent expressing no opinion.

In making today's poll, Institute reporters rang doorbells, of typical homes in cities, small towns and rural areas across the country and asked the following question of approximately 3000 representative men and women:

"Would you favor or oppose requiring every able-bodied young man in this country, when he reaches the age 18, to spend one year in military training and then join the reserves?"

The vote nationwide and by men and women:

	Nat'l	Men	Women
Favor	73%	77%	69%
Oppose	22	20	25
No Opinion	5	3	6

Here is today's vote by religious preference:

	Women Protestant	Catholic	Jewish
Favor	70%	81%	59%
Oppose	24	17	31
No Opinion	6	2	10

	<u>Men</u>		
	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
Favor	75%	82%	81%
Oppose	22	13	16
No Opinion	3	5	3

Analysis of today's survey results find sentiment among the various population groups ranging all the way from 7-to-1 down to 2-to-1 in favor. Other sidelights:

1. Differences of opinion by age groups are small, although older women are more inclined to be undecided about the issue than are younger women.
2. On the other hand, differences by occupation groups and by sections of the country are more pronounced.

Although men and women on the Nation's farms are less in favor than are persons in the business and professional, white collar, or manual worker groups, nevertheless the farm vote today is 2-to-1 in favor.

2. By geographical sections of the country, both men and women in the Middle West and South are somewhat less in favor of military training for the Nation's youth than are residents of the East and Far West.

The principle of universal military training has been approved by the general public in more than a score of Institute surveys since 1942.

The vote started out at more than 2-to-1 in favor in 1942 and consistently high majorities have favored it ever since.

In November 1945 three months after V-J Day, an Institute survey found a 3-to-1 vote for the proposal. Sentiment in favor reached an all-time high of 78 percent in August 1950 after the United States entered the Korean fighting.

A question which naturally comes up is why Washington continues to put off action if the public is so much in favor of UMT.

One logical reason is that the minority opposed to the measure is much more articulate and vociferous, and probably better organized, than the majority who approve.

Indeed, it is hardly to be expected that this latter group would organize public demonstrations demanding that their sons be drafted. Yet their willingness to accept the sacrifices involved in a UMT program is evidenced from the more than 50,000 interviews in the Institute surveys on the subject over the last 13 years.